GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2310
ANSWERED ON:03.12.2007
PRODUCTION AND DEMAND OF VARIOUS VARIETIES OF SILK
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Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and demand of various varieties of silk in the country during the last three years and thereafter,State-wise;

(b) whether the production of various varieties of silk matches its demand;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between production and demand of silk;

(e) whether the Central Silk Board (CSB) has set a target of Rs.4500 crore silk exports during each year of the Eleventh Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(g) the details of annual exports made by CSB during the Tenth Plan Period, year-wise;

(h) whether the Government proposes to held silk exhibitions in the country particularly in metropolitan cities for promotion of silk export;

(i) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(j) the steps taken to protect the credibility of various silk varieties particularly Muga?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES(SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN)

(a): Raw Silk Production for last three years and annual demand of raw silk in the Country is given below.

Year	Production of Raw Silk (M.T)			Estimated Demand of Raw Silk (M.T)
	Mulberry	Vanya	(Non-Mulberry) Total	
2004-05	14620	1880	16500	24000
2005-06	15445	1860	17305	25000
2006-07	16525	1950	18475	26000

State-wise and Variety-wise Raw Silk Production and demand for last three years are given in Annexure-I & II respectively.

(b)&(c): No, Sir. Production of Raw Silk is less as compared to Demand. Reasons for the gap between demand and supply is due to low productivity, confinement of production of silk mostly to the southern states, high cost of production and inputs, switching over of the farmers to other agricultural activities leading to reduction of area under mulberry cultivation and instable market etc.

(d): With a view to provide improved livelihoods and to increase income of the poor people in rural areas as also to increase the production of Raw Silk, an additional area of 26,000 hectares of mulberry plantations largely for production of BV mulberry silk is proposed to be raised during XI plan. In order to achieve the aforesaid targets during XI Plan, it is proposed to implement the modified Centrally sponsored Scheme viz. Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) through which support will be provided in the form of subsidy to the stake-holders of silk industry to develop Seed , Cocoon and Post-Cocoon sector. These Schemes will be

implemented through the State Governments and NGOs with the aim to improve quality silk production and increasing the productivity.

(e)&(f): The XI plan target (year-wise) for silk goods export earnings is given below:

Year	Exports (Cr. Rs)
2007-08	3770.00
2008-09	3970.00
2009-10	4150.00
2010-11	4325.00
2011-12	4500.00

The Government is providing assistance to the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai for undertaking various export promotion activities both national and international.

Government has rationalized value addition/input-output norms specified under the EXIM Policy extended to exporters, the facility of duty free import of raw material under the Advance Licensing Scheme, import of capital goods at concessional rate of duty for export products.

For Technological up-gradation of the industry loan at 5% less than applicable rate, under the Technological Up-gradation Fund Scheme for the Textiles sector is available inter alia to the silk sector.

Import duty on silk machinery has been reduced to 10%.

A production programme of high quality bivoltine silk to improve quality of Indian silk to international standards and its productivity & cost competitiveness is being pursued. Besides great thrust is being given for promotion of non-mulberry silks in the existing areas of North East and Jharkhand, expanding it to other areas like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. Programmes are being implemented to improve technologies at all stages of the process of silk development, and diversify products with inputs for improvement of looms and designs such that they may expand the export share of the country.

(g): The Central Silk Board does not export the Silk goods directly. However the details of the exports of silkgoods during Xth plan is plavced at Annexure -III

(h)&(i): The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council undertakes export promotion activities every year. The Council`s annual Silk Week programme was held at Greater Noida Expressway during 22-26, February, 2007. The latest silk collection as per International seasonal Trends were at display at the various silk arena stalls. The Council also conducted a Seminar on Handloom Mark Scheme/ Scheme for Market Access Initiative and Market Development Assistance at NIFT Campus at New Delhi on 23rdJanuary, 2007.

(j): In order to protect the credibility of Muga Silk variety, the Assam Government Science and Technology (S&T) Department (ASTEC), which is an autonomous Body has taken initiatives to get the prestigious Geographical Indication (GI) mark for the shimmering golden yellow Muga silk, that is exclusive to Assam. The Geographical Indication (GI) mark on Muga silk was granted under the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999. The GI tag for Muga silk is a milestone and would go a long way in preserving its quality and reputation in the global markets.